

The Elkhorn Advocate.

VOL. 2.

ELKHORN MAN. THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

NO. 14.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Divine Services will be held D. V. in St. Mark's Church, Elkhorn, every Sunday during the winter months at the hours of 11 o'clock A.M., and 7.30 o'clock P.M.—Sunday School at the Church at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Church of Advent, Kola Services at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. E. G. STEVENSON, Curate in charge.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sabbath Services morning and evening at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. on Friday evening at 7.30 in Broadway's Hall. Services at Woodville at 8 o'clock, p.m. W. G. W. PORTER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH—Mar. 4th—Bible School 11 a.m. Smith's at 2.30 p.m. Elkhorn, 7.30 p.m. Mar. 11—Elkhorn, 11 a.m. The Hall, 8 p.m. B. L. O. E. every Monday 7.30 p.m. T. M. TALBOT, Pastor.

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FROM VANCOUVER
S.S. Warrimoo.....March 16
S.S. Arara.....April 16

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FROM VANCOUVER.
Empress India.....April 2
Empress Japan.....April 28

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place of business here, I still
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If you place any repairs in the
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To those who wish to subscribe for the
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liberal offer. We will take as subscrip-
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per cent above highest market price:
Wheat Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, dressed
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tables, Beans, Mince, Wood, etc.

THE ELKHORN ADVOCATE

Issued every Thursday afternoon from the office
of publication, Broadway's Block, Elkhorn, Man.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1 Per Annum

Published by the Washburne Indian House.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Space	1 Year	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
1 Col.	\$50.00	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$5.00
2 Col.	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$10.00
3 Col.	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$45.00	\$15.00
4 Col.	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$60.00	\$20.00

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Such as By-Laws, Tenders, Notices of Meetings,
etc., charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for
first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subse-
quent insertion.

Small advertisements of For Sale, To Let,
Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., when not exceeding ten
lines, charged 50 cents for first insertion and 25
cents each subsequent insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths free to
subscribers.

Contributions, articles and letters intended for
publication must be addressed to the Editor and be
in the hands of the Editor not later than Tuesday mid-day to
insure insertion the same week. All communica-
tions must be written on one side of the paper only
and be accompanied by the writer's name and ad-
dress.

W. J. THOMPSON, Editor.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

The little kingdom, if it may still be
called a kingdom, is making vigorous at-
tempts to get on firm footing. The pro-
visional government still controls affairs,
and are preparing for the formation of a
representative government after the
American plan. The leading principles
of the new government will be opposition
to all efforts to secure monarchical govern-
ment, and annexation to the United
States at some future date. They also be-
lieve in Hawaii for the Hawaiians, one of
their principles being, "needed labor and
material for public service not to be im-
ported from abroad if procurable at home."

The American and European elements
of the islands are very much op-
posed to the Asiatics. The support which
the government receive from the Ger-
mans and Portuguese is altogether depend-
ent on the promise to oust the Mongolian.

Socialistic and "Warning Words"
are having a hot time of it in Manilla,
and particularly in Virden. Some time
ago Dr. Amelia Yooness published a
pamphlet "Warning Words," which has
been circulated in Virden by the W. C. T. U.
Some, no doubt believing it to be
improper reading for young girls, to
whom it was addressed, and others from
a spirit of opposition to the work
of the W. C. T. U., objected to the circu-
lation of the pamphlet. The opinions of
both sides have been pretty thoroughly
ventilated in the public press. The Revs.
Watts and Beattie are opposed to the cir-
culation of it, as is also Dr. Goulding. It
probably has never entered the minds
of the Rev. gentlemen that the very argu-
ments (?) they use against "Warning
Words" could be used against placing
the Bible in the hands of young men or
women. So far those who are opposed to
Dr. Yeoman's brochure, use the terms
ignorance and innocence, as though they
were synonymous. In nature a storm
usually clears the atmosphere. It is to
be hoped that this little tempest will
clear the air of the rising fog of new
sphere and letting in the true light of
truth which has ever been destructive to
false sentiments.

Thompson was called in and pronounced
the "Warning Words" had "a lot of food."

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 10.—Word
comes from Australia that the English
men and women of that country are
agitating for some system to preserve the
purity of the English except for their
sons and daughters. Chief Justice Mad-
den, in a public speech, said to the young
men and women of Victoria: "Don't
mispronounce your vowels, and let your
names have as little part in your speech as
possible. The Sydney Mail says: 'There
is no doubt that the young ladies and
gentlemen of Victoria call a 'kiss' a
'kiss,' a 'cake' a 'kake,' and a 'bone'
a 'boon.' Mr. H. F. Biss, inspector of
schools is so concerned over this that he is
introducing this phonic method of teach-
ing reading in our state schools."

Laws for Farmers.

The following interview with Mr. Gra-
ham, the member for South-Brandon,
will be received with interest by the
farmers of the province who have failed to
follow up the proceedings of the legislature
very closely and will welcome a concise
summary of legislation put through the
present session, dealing with their inter-
ests in particular. In all forty-eight bills
passed the committee, and out of those
Mr. Graham selected ten as being of
special interest to the farming commu-
nity.

"Previous to the passing of the present
Public Schools act," said Mr. Graham, "it
was not perfectly clearly established that
separate schools were done away with, as
in some places separate schools were kept
up contrary to the letter of the act; and
while they were unable to collect the gov-
ernment grant, they were able to collect
the municipal grant. By the present act
unless they conform to the regulations,
they cannot collect a grant even from the
municipality."

"The Public Health act, as it was en-
acted a year ago, was rather an arbitrary
piece of legislation. It was introduced
when the country was supposed to be on
the verge of a possible epidemic of cholera
and its clauses were very stringent and
far-reaching. The present act is much
the same, but in a more workable form
and is not on such a gigantic scale."

"The act to amend the Noxious Weeds
act, is, in my opinion, and I speak as a
farmer, an act dealing with the most im-
portant obstacle in the way of our pro-
gress. According to the provisions of the
old act, the weed inspector was authorized
to go in and cut down noxious weeds when
ever he came across them in a man's
crop or any where else; but at the same
time, the inspector was very doubt-
ful as to whether a farmer could not sue
him for damages inflicted. The present
act sets this matter at rest. Inspector is
ordered to go in and do his work thorough-
ly, after giving reasonable notice to the
land owner or tenant, and he shall not be
liable to any action for damages arising
therefrom. It is not likely to be regard-
ed otherwise than as a sensible course, I
think. What would be the use of ap-
pointing a man to rid us of a pest, and
subsequently tying his hands so that he
was afraid to move in the matter? It is
known that in Red River Valley district
the spread of noxious weeds has com-
pelled some farmers to forsake their land
entirely and move elsewhere. Let our
farmers see to it that they keep alive to
the necessity of preventing these weeds
from gaining a foothold, and afford the
inspector all the help possible. Turbule
weed has been added to the list of noxious
weeds and Russian thistle is causing great
alarm in Wisconsin, and has made its ap-
pearance about 100 miles south of the
boundary. It grows entirely from the
seed, and the various institutes will do
well to attend to it, in the event of its
possible appearance in Manitoba."

"There has been introduced a small
amendment to the municipal act whereby
it is made clear that the municipalities
throughout the province have power to
raise money by-law for the purpose of
banning a grist mill outside of municipal
ity in which the money was raised. The
House generally was rather of opinion
that the power of granting aid to grist
mills by municipalities should be abolished
shutly, feeling that the necessity for
such action on the part of municipalities
had been done away with, and while I am
personally opposed to building, and feel
that it is a power frequently abused, I
have yet opposed a too abrupt taking away
of that power which has always been en-
joyed by municipalities; and I would only
support the taking away of that
power by the passage of an act providing
that the act should come into force one
year from the time it was passed in the
legislature."

With regard to the Election act, while
the government and its supporters be-
lieve in liberal manhood suffering and
have no desire to return to the narrow
property qualification act, they consider-
ed that the old provision of the act
which allowed a man to vote if he had
been six months in the province; and one
month in the electoral division were too
loose, so to speak; inviting the votes
of a good many who had neither property
nor interest in the province, and were
of a shifting nature. The amendment
introduced compels a residence of one year
in the province, and six months in the
electoral division before qualification to
vote is accorded."

Now for the Execution act. We need only
take up the portion relating to exemp-
tion. The bill which I had the honor of
introducing provided for an extension of
those exemptions. According to the old
law, three horses, oxen or mules were ex-
empt from seizure; that is unchanged.
Also the \$500 worth of implements and
\$500 of household effects. The number
of cows exempt has been extended from
two to six; of sheep from four to ten;
of pigs from two to six, of fowls from ten
to fifty; of geese sufficient from thirty
to eighty acres at the rate of two bushels

to the acre, of feed for the geese and the
exempted stock sufficient for eleven
months is now exempt from seizure.
The reason of this increased exemption is
that operations on a farm of 150 acres
have greatly increased in proportion to
the amount of property necessary to
continue those operations than was the
case previously at the time the old exemp-
tion law was framed."

"The prohibiting of the registration of
lien notes is not really new legislation, for
it was passed a year ago, but it was not
then very clearly understood. The fact
existed that threshing machine men in
particular, were in the habit of receiving
orders for a separator and engine from
a farmer, which order proved to be practi-
cally a mortgage on his property, of which
he was perhaps entirely ignorant. These
lien notes were promptly registered
and formed a cloud upon the title of the
farmer to his land; and in some cases were
not known by the farmer to exist until he
desired to transfer or mortgage his prop-
erty. Such registration is now prohibited
by the amendment."

"The act to provide for giving threshers
a lien in certain cases," said Mr. Graham,
"might be construed at first glance by a
farmer to be directed against, instead of
towards the advancement of his interests.
Such is not the case, and at the risk of
being considered tedious, I wish to go a
little more fully into the reasons which
prompted me to favor this bill. The act
provides that the thrasher can for a short
space of time retain a sufficient grain after
threshing to pay for any threshing done
by him for the farmer within a period of
thirty days from the date of retention. As
will be observed then, this applies only to
the current year's threshing. My reasons
for endorsing this act are that it benefits
the farmer, the thrasher and the laborer's
gang. It is a way. It is well known
that threshing bills are never paid, and
money at present and equally well known
that threshers are not getting rich at their
work. Why? Because a large percentage
of the threshing bills are never paid, and
at all, and the price of threshing is kept
at a high mark to make up for bad debts.
Now, if the thrasher is secure of getting his
money, as he is under this act, he can
thresh at a lower figure, he can hire labor
at a less price, because the gang is larger
steadier, and he will not be compelled to
discriminate, as he has had to do in his
own interest, against the farmers whose
crops were known to be chaffed mortgaged.
For it is very evident that a thrasher will
not do work for a thaler whose crop is mort-
gaged to a creditor having the power to
step in and seize all the wheat threshed,
leaving the thrasher without a chance to
obtain any recompense. Such farmers
would be passed by, and either threshed
by an inferior machine or compelled to
wait until their stacks were damaged by
snow and bad weather. I submit that
this bill is of great advantage to the far-
mer."

"In the act to amend the bills of sale
act the chattel mortgage of crops, except
for seed grain furnished, has been made
unlawful and abolished absolutely."

"In re- to requests received from
many parts of the province, the govern-
ment has considered it wise to pass a bill
giving it authority to lend money of
municipalities, who shall loan out sums
to farmers to the extent of \$75 each for the
purchase of seed grain. These loans
to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent
per annum. This bill is very similar to
the one passed in '88 for the same pur-
pose."

"An act to amend the county court's act
deals with the expenses incidental to ap-
pointing a law, as it is called. One of the
provisions is to extend the jurisdiction of
the county court in cases involving the
sum of \$250 up to \$400, which will be of
benefit to litigants, although, owing to
the nature of the country and scarcity of
settlement, it is a somewhat expensive
court, still it is much the cheapest in the
province; and its extended jurisdiction
will allow most cases in which farmers
are interested, to be tried in their own
courts at home. Moreover, the court
fee of ten per cent, which has always been
an objectionable feature, has been removed
on all sums up to and including \$100, and
reduced on sums in excess of that amount.
Also the procedure relating to the trans-
cript of judgments from the county courts
to the court of Queen's Bench has been
changed so as to remove an objectionable
item of expense."

"This is all of much interest to farm-
ers, I believe; concerning the work of the
investigation committee, of which I was
chairman, appointed for the purpose of
inquiring into the excessive costs of
litigation and the possible removal of the
law to say that owing to the fact that the
committee has appointed two men in the
season, and that there is always more or
less hurry existing at that period, they
found the time at their disposal entirely
too short for such an important under-
taking. We met twice daily and inter-
acted as fully and completely as possible
without however being able to bring in a
full report, as we would have desired. I
hope nevertheless that those investiga-
tions will result in good, and be of benefit
to the public generally."

LOCAL NEWS

A carnival will be held at Virden this evening.

Friday night is the 17th of "Old Orinland."

Mr. Geo. Fraser won the silver tankard in the curling competition.

Mr. T. Colter, baker of Virden, advertises 20 loaves of bread for one dollar.

Service will be held in St. Mark's Church, to-morrow evening (Friday) at 7:30.

Excursions are occurred at Fort William last week in which Edward Brown lost his life.

An interesting communication on the "Hired Man Question" will appear next week.

Mr. James Freeman has recovered from his recent injury and is able to be around again.

In another column will be found a letter on "Patrons vs Party" which is well worth reading.

The latest addition to our exchange list is the Manitoba Mercury published at Winnipeg.

Mr. John Cameron, who resides a few miles out of town, is ill. Dr. Young of Virden is attending him.

Yesterday, March 13th, waggoners were running on the streets of Elkhorn for the first time this spring.

Monday evening, the Elkhorn C. E. will discuss the subject "China and its Mission." All are invited. Meetings begin at 8 p.m.

Mr. McKee, from Day Brook, has fenced Mr. J. Broadley's farm about two miles from Elkhorn. We are glad to welcome Mr. McKee to this vicinity.

Mr. R. Duke, instructor in the Indian Hotel foot shop, left for Gravelly on Tuesday evening's express, where he will remain for a few days soliciting orders.

Two representatives of the firm of Scott and DeWitt, passed through Virden Monday last. It is expected that the whole firm will be travelling westward in a few months.

A team of horses belonging to Mr. David Taylor ran away near Lipperton, on the last week, colliding with a cow near Mr. Simpson's. No serious harm was done.

Mr. McDonald, Inspector of weights and measures, and son of W. W. McDonald, M. P., was thrown from a sleigh in a runaway near Fleming one day last week, and was badly injured.

Bills are out announcing for sale the stock of the late firm of Mr. J. E. Bradford, M. P. Bradford will leave Brandon, Manitoba, for England shortly. His condition is such that it is feared he cannot return.

Mr. H. M. Moore's house near Lipperton, has been slowly disappearing for some time past. Last week Mr. Adair, who has the care of the premises in Mr. Moore's absence, followed a sleigh track for some miles, and at last located the track in a firmer yard, covered over with straw. It is to be hoped that the guilty party will be dealt with as such conduct deserves.

Mr. John and Jas. McLeod were driving a high-spirited span of horses down Elkhorn street on Sunday afternoon, and in turning the corner at the post office, one of the animals kicked over the long way, and a short scramble, in which John was thrown, from the cutter and dragged this distance, over the wet ground, the horse was quieted down and John rode. No harm was done beyond a damaged suit of clothes.

Rev. Geo. Daniels of Brandon, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Brain and Sin" on Monday evening last in the Methodist Church. The building was full, and all present were highly pleased with the remarks made and the excellent manner, in which they were delivered. His sermon Sunday week last was also greatly appreciated by large congregations. The choir is composed of six ladies and four gentlemen, and sang beautifully.

Social and Personal.
Miss Williams is visiting Miss Angel.

Mr. Walter Cunningham was in Virden last week.

Mr. W. H. Smith is in town this week.

Mr. Fred Smith of Brandon was in town yesterday.

Mr. Geo. B. Smith of Brandon is visiting Mr. Geo. B. Smith.

Mr. Kate Martin left for Moose Jaw on Thursday night.

Mr. Smith of the Newberry Hotel Co. was in town last night.

Mr. George Broadley returned from his trip to Virden this week.

Mr. D. D. Stevenson went to Brandon yesterday morning, and will return this week.

Mr. W. O. W. Fortson went to Virden this morning, to attend a meeting of the Farmers' Union.

Mr. D. D. Stevenson and J. M. Gilling returned from attending the meeting at Brandon.

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W. W. McDonald, M. P., passed through on Sunday's express en route to Ottawa. Parliament opens to-day.

Mrs. V. C. VanNostrand and daughters arrived home on Thursday night last from an extended visit to friends in the east.

Our Carriers at Mooseomin.
The following Elkhorn carriers went to Mooseomin the beginning of this week to take part in the bonspiel held there: Cameron, Webster, Douglas, Fraser, skip, Fraser, Rodgers, McLeod, Broadley, skip.

In the competition for the Grand Challenge Cup, Fraser was drawn against Low in 1; score—12-16, in favor of Low; Broadley vs Campbell, score—19-16, in favor of Campbell.

For Ben Hur trophy—Broadley vs Cleverly; score—18-12, in favor of Cleverly; Fraser vs Campbell; score—18-14 in favor of Campbell.

For Consolation Prizes—medals and scarf pins—value \$35, Hay vs Broadley; score—5-19 in favor of Broadley. Dr. Harris vs Fraser; score—12-18 in favor of Fraser.

This left our curlers in possession of the medals (1st Prize) and scarf pins (2nd prize). They played off on the rink here last night for the possession of 1st prize. At the end of the 16th end the score was a tie. The 17th end resulted in a victory for Fraser. Thus Fraser's rink got 1st prize, and Broadley's 2nd.

PATRONS vs PARTY.
To the Editor of the Advocate.

Sir—The fact that two men of such admitted intelligence as Messrs. Marshall and Greenwood, endorse plank 8 in their platform, justifies a fuller criticism of this clause than any I have yet met. It does not appear to have occurred to them that there is not a strictly agricultural constituency in the whole Dominion, so that to secure what they claim as right, would practically disfranchise one-fifth of the electors, as less than one-tenth the members represent constituencies in which the farmers have not a considerable vote.

In the case of Manitoba, only the residents of Winnipeg and the farmers, would be entitled to select our representatives for this plank in operation. But when we reflect that at their late convention, they only claimed a membership of 4000, out of the 23000 farmers in the Province, it looks as though this minority were unduly puffed up with a sense of their own importance.

As fitness for the position is to be considered, I would like to ask where, when and how the farmers have demonstrated their worth, as claimed by Mr. Marshall. Our municipal machinery is largely in their hands. The press of the past few weeks has furnished exhibitions of how the trust has been administered. They have focused their best energies on the exemption of land and taxes, and yet the soundest argument and the fairest case has come from the lawyers and business men, whilst in their opinions the farmers' cause is diametrically opposed to each other. Or shall we assume that out of their ranks they produced the best available in the person of their President, whose address at the late convention was one uniform story of failure, and implied lack of ability to grapple with the difficulties under which he labored.

The reason why so few farmers find their way into Parliament is that their vocation affords less opportunity for the observation and comparison necessary to form an intelligent opinion on public questions, whilst professional and business men not only understand their own needs, but also understand those of the community in the various callings of life. They can form a truer estimate of what is generally acceptable, and realizing that their property hinges on that of the farmer, are not likely to do anything that shall weaken his position either as producer or consumer. In leaving this point may I ask why, if our farmers are so capable, they find it advisable to incorporate business men in their committees on gristmills, &c. and gladly avail themselves of the services of men whose chief recommendation is their business training, as in the selection of their Ordinary President and other minor officers.

Dealing now with Mr. Greenwood's argument as to party lines, I would ask him to prove that any considerable time is taken up by the Dominion House in discussing matters directly affecting the farmer only. If he will leave out the tariff and combine question, which I hope to deal with separately, I can recall no subject on which the average farmer would not recognize that alliance is golden, and become simply a voting machine (February 20 if this plank were in force).

A careful analysis of the votes in the house will show that, except where some party principle is involved, or attempt made to defeat his party, every member is at liberty to vote as his judgment or the special needs of his constituents dictate, and, if we are to judge by the statements of both the correspondents, the influence of the order as such would be exerted in favor of the Liberal party, so that all Conservative who advocate this plank are inviting the danger of the principle to which they are ordinary citizens they have hitherto submitted.

Should I be claimed that I take issue on these attempts out of a spirit of antagonism to the cause to which I belong, Mr. Greenwood need not go far to learn that I was anxious to see the farmers organized with a view of securing the real grievances under which they labor, and in spite of the objection that politics would inevitably creep in, had decided to call a meeting, such a movement to establish an Institute at Elkhorn, made it unnecessary for me to take the initiative.

As for the Platform, much as I should like to share in the task referred to, I have no sympathy with the political views and shall under no circumstances yield either my honest convictions, or liberty of action as secured to me under the franchise.

J. F.
Elkhorn 1st March 1894.

Maryfield School.
To the Editor of the Advocate.

Sir—Your correspondent for Lipperton has evidently been misinformed in his knowledge of the Northwest Territory school ordinance and of the affairs of the

Maryfield school district in particular. For his benefit we give him the following facts concerning our school affairs. The Board of Education fixed the rate of interest on debentures at 8 per cent. The ordinance only allows Trustees to charge 5 per cent on overdue school taxes.

The debentures when overdue carry ten per cent and for 8 per cent interest would infer. Now if we were to charge 10 per cent on school taxes overdue, we would be acting illegally, and have but small chance of collecting it. Where you correspond to day that he did not show himself at the meeting, and give some of his own rare financial abilities. Trusting these facts will help him in any future remarks he may wish to make respecting school affairs.

We remain, dear editor,
Trusting M. P. S. D.
per W. McKay Sec-Treas

NOTES BY RAMBLER.
Mrs. Grundy says Rambler's wife has to light the fire. If he has, she likes it and is no worse off than many other women. Indeed, if she didn't like it, she wouldn't do it.

To make sure that she would like it we promised her the Framing pin if we won it. Of course the fact that several other men have promised this pin to their wives doesn't interfere with the lighting of the fire.

We can't all expect to keep the promise but then promises were never intended to be kept under all circumstances. Even the most sacred marriage are very lightly esteemed by many. Some seven or eight Canadians are applying to the Senate for relief from the yoke. Divorce is a disagreeable thing to play with, and rather costly in this country. The law recognizes the right to divorce for cause at all times. The Senate is the only body that can annul the marriage contract.

The expense is such that what the law recognizes as right can only be obtained by the wealthy, and even then must have the uncomfortable feeling of bringing their case before incompetent judges—men who are not skilled in the fine points of law. So that in the end injustice is as likely to be done as the opposite. We are of opinion that a more rational way would be to have such cases decided by the judges of the district in which the interested parties reside.

Senators are not the only people who are expected to decide questions with which they are not more qualified to grapple than is the man in the street. The legislature appoints J. P.'s from among the people. In some cases they are no doubt well educated in other things, but lack knowledge of the laws they are expected to administer. In a good many cases they are supremely ignorant of laws and everything else that would go to make a competent judge—not even blessed with a fair share of "horse-sense." Can anyone advise a little too Conservative or indifferent about such things; accepting them about on the principle—"they were good enough for our fathers; they are good enough for us."

The irony of accident! Prendergast will hang on Good Friday! If the sentence is not changed, the old law—an eye for an eye—is still in force, and the law of love is kept in the back ground by this relic of the old. It is one of the customs of the days of barbarism which the nineteenth century clings to. Perhaps this is not conservatism, but a feeling that it is a convenient method of getting rid of troublesome individuals, and doesn't cost much. In these hard times expenses must count for something.

In Sir Rambler we have come across some peculiar things, but none more so than the belief held by some few good people that ignorance and purity are one and the same thing. No doubt they would not admit that they were ill and yet practically it is true as has been shown in the town of Virden recently, over Dr. Cormack's pamphlet, "Warning Words."

According to the ideas of these dear people, Dr. Yeomans has been guilty of writing obscene literature. If these good people get out of their shells, and find out what is going on around them in the world, they would be more willing to appreciate this noble minded woman's efforts. If they would find out the class of literature so sedulously circulated by the disciples of social purity, they would be less ready to condemn those who are spending their time and money for the uplifting of humanity.

No one is paid for speaking for the right. There is all the more need then that they should be fairly dealt with. Rambler hopes that Dr. Yeomans will get co-workers will continue their noble work, and not be deterred by their self-appointed judges. It seems to us just another case of "leave it to the good people."

After such a disheartening experience in the affairs of their own little circle, and every one in it accepts their ideas as correct, they begin to think themselves capable of dealing with things quite beyond them.

We have been guilty of considerable wandering in this task, and we wish our own people would make a similar mistake by taking steps to build a new world. We have been told that Elkhorn will never have sidewalks till it is incorporated. We wish to see this should be true. If the property owners on the one street would combine and contribute a small amount for this purpose, they could have sidewalks even though the town might never be incorporated. Come now, good citizens, don't think that if the streets are left in the horrible condition they are now, that Rambler will get down and crawl on his hands and knees, begging for a sidewalk. Such good luck will never come. You are likely to have these "iron ponds" in your streets, and Rambler will have to beg for a sidewalk. Still you lay violent hands on both and remove them.

BEUHAN BITS.

The Rev. J. Kimberly had the misfortune to lose a valuable pair of deer hounds last week, which accidentally took a dose of strychnine intended for wolves.

After the success of the Foresters' concert, the Patrons of Industry and Bonnah football club intend giving another concert which will take place on the 21st of March. The football team, which had such a successful season last year, is organized again, and ready to accept challenges from any teams in the vicinity.

Mr. R. Fraser of Elkhorn was in Beulah last week.

The inhabitants of this fertile district are preparing for spring and seeding, but the present price of No. 1 hard wheat is not conducive to give encouragement to those largely engaged in this industry.

The debates at the Beulah school house are meeting with great success and are well attended.

Mr. W. Clyde had the misfortune to lose a valuable ox which he had himself in Mr. H. B. Corpes' barn on Wednesday night last.

EBOR DISTRICT.
The Patrons of Industry, Lucerne Lodge, request the pleasure and company of the farmers and their wives of this district to their "open meeting" which will take place at Mr. Fred Chaplin's, our worthy postmaster, on Friday, March 23rd, when addresses will be delivered by the County President, Mr. G. A. Marshall, Esq., also by several others. All who are not Patrons should try if possible to attend, and learn something about this great order. The address will be at 2 p.m. sharp.

We hear that several teams have been up west for wood, and have managed to run up against a "white house," but we are given to understand that one or two loads have been hauled back.

FLEMING.
The roads here are in a very bad state, neither wheeling nor sleighing, but such a state of things affords a rare treat for the boys. They can indulge in their hearts content in skating and playing hockey.

We notice a load of Elkhorn cutlers passing through on their way to the Mooseomin bonspiel to-day.

Mr. John Day from near here took the last of his fat cattle to Mooseomin to-day, having sold twelve head to Mr. Smith of that place for a good round sum. From February until the first of June is the time for the farmers of Manitoba and Assiniboia to put their fat cattle on the market, when they do not have to compete with the Western ranchmen. In making a few observations last November what did we notice? No. 1 hard wheat selling at 45 cents per bushel. Fat and store cattle worth little or nothing, with little or no demand for them, and fully five long months to replenish his purse. But take a glance now at the farm and stable of the man who believes and practices mixed farming, and if you are of an observing disposition, you will observe that on the land he intends summer following, a goodly supply of manure which has been drawn out during the winter months. Go to his stables, and if he has not already sold them, you will find his beef cattle. Be they few or many, they are able to walk to market and demand good prices. Quite different from slaving four horses drawing wheat at a low price over bad roads. Then, what about the man himself after his winter's work we find him healthier and in a better position to start spring work.

A meeting was held in the school house on the 10th to consider the advisability of starting a creamery here. There was not enough cows guaranteed at the time but a committee was formed to work up the matter, and we hope in due time to be able to add creamery butter to the list of our exports.

A lecture is to be given in the school house Friday night entitled "Helpful words to young men and women" by the Rev. T. J. Barrow, B. A. of Montreal. Also some choice selections of the violin.

LIPPINGTON.
The friends of Mrs. C. Perkins regret that it was necessary that she should go to Winnipeg for treatment; her recovery being slow.

Mr. Reid is spending a few days with Mr. Parlett.

The Patrons hold a meeting next Thursday, when they intend to discuss their platform, plank by plank.

Mr. James Honey was elected school trustee at the meeting held in Maryfield school house last Tuesday. Mr. Stabileford having resigned.

Mr. Wm. Stabileford has been hired to teach in Maryfield school for the coming term.

DECLARATION.
School reopened Thursday March 1st with a goodly number in attendance.

On Friday, March 3rd, a free lecture will be addressed to Farmers and laborers, with a view to organizing an association of the Order of Patrons of Industry in this community. All are offered a cordial invitation to attend.

There also will be held on the same day, at home of Mr. James Byers a sitting of the rate payers to discuss the advisability of petitioning the government to hold the C. N. W. C. Railroad Co. to the route laid out in their charter.

The word "Conservatism" is kept pretty busy looking after the interests of the government. Truly a Government official's pillow isn't all feathers.

The young people are looking forward to the moonlight nights when the dancing will be the order of the day on rather a night.

Mr. Wm. Leslie has just returned from his trip to Brandon and is delighted with the state of the country, and is seriously contemplating making it his home.

HARDWARE

Miss Mary McAlley has just returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. James Kilpatrick, who resides near Mooseomin.

Mr. Wm. Brown of Lake Dauphin is here on a visit to his son Mr. Alex Brown.

Mrs. James Parker has been dangerously ill with la grippe and has had to call in medical aid. However she is now in a fair way to recovery.

Rev. Mr. Waddell formerly of Toronto, Ontario, has arrived to take charge of the Welwyn mission. Services will be held every Sunday, beginning March 4th.

NOTE.
Evans—On Feb. 27th the wife of Thos. Evans of a daughter.

LOOK HERE

Come to the new tin shop for all kinds of tinware at Rock Bottom prices. We know it is hard times, that is the reason our prices are down, it is getting near spring and you will want a new tin on your house and we are in a position to do it right.

Eggs taken in exchange for tinware. Call and see me at the new tinshop next to W. Dickson. Hot air furnace a specialty. Estimates given on all kinds of hot air furnaces either in town or country.

J. Ellerington.
FOR SALE!

THE TROTTER BREED STALLION, STAR MAMBRINO, 4 1/2 H. H. is a beautiful black, 5 years old, stands 13 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1,150 pounds. Star Mambrino was sired by Mambrino Boy, No. 34, record of 2:59. His first dam was Star of the West, No. 68, with a record of 2:51. Star Mambrino has only had six weeks' training, and has shown great trotting ability. For particulars and extended pedigree, apply to

T. T. SMITH, ELKHORN.

VIOLIN.

I SHALL BE PLEASED to receive the address of any person wishing to take lessons on the Violin or in the theory of music. I will guarantee careful individual attention. Terms low.

J. B. BEARD, ELKHORN.

MARKETS

Wheat.....\$0.40 to \$0.50
Flour—Hungarian.....0.00 1.50
Strong Bakers.....0.00 1.70
Beef, Retail.....0.05 0.10
Mutton carcasses.....0.07 0.08
Pork carcasses.....0.04 0.05
Butter.....0.00 0.20
Eggs.....0.00 0.22
Hay per ton.....4.00 5.00
Chickens per lb.....0.07 0.08

Bankrupt Stock

Sale of Crockery.

We have purchased the stock of

ROGERS & DOUGLAS.

At about 60 cents on the dollar, and can give you

GENUINE SNAPS.

Don't fail to come in and see what's

Going.

THOMAS & MOWAT.

ELKHORN MAN.

The Elkhorn Advocate.

VOL 9

ELKHORN MAN. THURSDAY MARCH 22, 1894.

NO. 15.

Supplement to the Advocate.

Elkhorn, Man. March 15, 1894.



WASHAKADA INDIAN HOMES IN 1888.

OUR INDIAN HOMES.

What the Children are Doing.

The health of the children, which is our most particular care, is very good and their conduct most gratifying.

Robert Travers went by Monday's express on a visit to St. Peters. He is leader of the brass band and a good musician.

The big boys are having a good time skating. They have season tickets. Some of them are very graceful skaters. The rink which yielded their amusement all winter, will soon succumb to the gentle influence of the spring time chinook. Football and baseball are next on their programme of sports. Our football team should show up in pretty good shape this season.

Our brass band, which has only been started a short time, under the direction of Mr. Armstrong, is composed of 12 musicians, and is a source of great pleasure and profit in many ways. For the short time they have been training,

we are happy to state that their performance is most creditable and encouraging. They played at the rink on several occasions with much satisfaction.

In the school room, under the guidance and instruction of Miss McHenry, there is excellent work being done. The progress which is being made by most of the pupils, especially in reading and writing, is most encouraging; the school has always maintained a very high standard of efficiency, and would compare very favorably with many of our public schools.

Our Industrial Shops are kept in a very efficient state; the instructors are masters of their craft.

In the shoe shop, Mr. Duke the veteran Knight of St. Cripin, has a reputation of being the best shoemaker between Toronto and the coast, and the boys under his care have ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the branches of the department, and turning out good and reliable tradesmen. William and McPherson, his senior boys, who have only been at the trade about two years, are able to fit and make a pair of boots in first-class

style. Joseph, Roy, Blackhorse and Ernest are fast learners, also Sam, Mike, Balwer and Willie are making steady progress. There are ten boys learning this trade.

In the carpenter shop with Mr. Simington as instructor, the boys seem to take an active interest in the trade. Fred, Cook, Robert, Allan, John James, and John Henry are the advanced pupils, and are very handy with axe, saw, hammer or lathe, and the work they turn out is very satisfactory. Charlie, Many Gans, John Cotton and Joe are juniors, but are fast coming to the front; they are taking a deep interest in their trade, and hope some day to be first-class carpenters. There are ten boys learning carpentering.

In the tailor shop with Mr. Preston as instructor, there is some first class work sent out. Peter and Mina, although only about a year at the trade, are able to make pants and vests. A sample of their handy work was sent to Chicago and was highly commended. Slater and Walter are also making good progress at the trade.

In the printing office, Mr. Thompson instructor, from which the Elkhorn Ad-

vocate is issued, some excellent work is done. Jeremiah, head compositor, is quite an adept at the business, also Dummy, who is boss of the forenoon boys, Miles and Gilbert.

McDonald is learning harness making with Mr. Carwin and is getting very proficient in his trade. Kennedy is in the mercantile business, clerking with Thomas & Mowat, general mercantile. He is civil and obliging in his deportment, and we have no doubt but he will become a valuable and useful assistant.

The chore boys with Harry and Andrew at their head, keep things neat and tidy in and around the buildings.

Our next supplement will be devoted to the girls and their industries.

venture to predict that the people of Manitoba will, in the next few years, see a marked reduction in the freight rates from the causes we have indicated.

When the Winnipeg boom burst, many thought the country was ruined, when it was only being saved. To-day there are many who think the same thing because wheat growing has become unprofitable. It is doubtful if wheat will again reach former prices. There is an overstocking of the market. Newly settled parts of Asia, Africa and South America are going into wheat growing, and though they grow an inferior quality, it can be produced at a much lower cost than No. 1 hard.

Politics of the Political Parties of Canada.

The promised revision of the tariff during the present session has created a widespread interest in the proceedings at Ottawa. Whatever changes may be made, one thing is certain the Conservative party does not propose to abandon their policy. They have never given the least indication of such a change. Since 1878 the Government have stood firmly and unflinchingly by their National Policy. It should be remembered that protection is not the whole policy. At its inception it was claimed that it would weld together the different scattered sections of British North America and make one United Canada. Such a state of affairs has taken place under that policy, and it has at least not retarded the progress.

Had the policy of the Liberal party been persisted in, the West to-day would not be Canadian Territory. The people of Manitoba regret the lack of manufacturing in the province, and hail with delight each new industry. The whole Dominion would have been in just such a plight to-day had it not been for the N. P. Under the N. P. has grown up a United self-reliant Canada, giving employment to its own people. This western country has been opened up, settled, and its measure developed. The country has passed successfully through a trying time of financial depression, while other countries have suffered from bank failures and panics. History repeats itself. It is not to be wondered at that the Conservative party should adhere to their old well-tried policy. In the words of the Minister of Finance, "the government proposes—and it takes the people into full confidence—not to abandon the principle of fair play and reasonable protection to the industries of this country. The government takes its stand on the ground that all classes should bear proportionately equal burdens." Following out this plan they propose to reform the tariff; not to abolish it. It has always been an easy matter to say just what is the policy of the Government party. It is never so easy to find out the political faith of the Opposition. Besides not being all agreed on questions of vital import, so many changes of front have been made that one is kept in a "constant" state of doubt. The election of 1878 was fought out on the issue of Free Trade or Protection. Since then the Conservatives have had one policy. The Reformers have had several: Free Trade, Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, Tariff for revenue and opposition to the Government, have in turn done duty. The only policy that they really consistently adhered to is the last mentioned. This constant change of front has not inspired either friend or foe with any degree of confidence in them, or their promise. It is no wonder then that they have for so many years occupied the Opposition benches. They are no nearer the treasury benches to-day than they were in 1878.

To the Editor of the Advocate.
Sir,—If you find this epistle of sufficient interest for the reading public, the farming fraternity in particular, and could spare space in your valuable little paper for its insertion I should feel obliged. The great question of to-day with the hired man is does it pay to stay in Manitoba? Such a question I have no doubt is answered by a great many in the affirmative. Men who in the early days have made their little pile by working out, and will tell you, now that they are full blown farmers, how they wish they had still continued in the ranks of the hired man, how much better off they would be to-day, how with envy be it noted, they observe the hired man jingle his dollars in his pocket, and how they long, oh so sadly for the days that are no more. And then on the other side, how the hired man believes the farmers have the best of it, and curse the fate that ever brought them to this land of plenty. Poor benighted farmer and poor deluded hired man. I think the farmer's lot is indeed a hard one, but all my sympathy is with the hired man, what a time he does have to be sure to be hounded about from one homestead to another, at now a days a ridiculously low wage, and then to endure idleness, enforced upon you for five or six months, think of it. O ye farmers, with comfortable houses and buxom wives and if with no superfluous cash at least enough rations to keep body and soul together these bleak and dismal winters, and then ask yourselves whether you would still be as you were in former days, perhaps you would in the days that are no more, and when one could make a little and get it too, but not in these days, when every cent is equivalent to a dollar, and five cents a wonderful guarantee for abundant credit. No sir, however much a man may think this a land of beer and skittles ere he arrives, he soon finds out to his cost its delusion and a snare, especially the man who comes with the intention of working out. Do you imagine that if men knew before they came here, all the ins and outs, the trials and hardships, the half year of complete idleness, and other things too numerous to mention, do you think that we would have half or even a quarter of the men we now have, in the capacity of labourers, men everywhere flocking the streets for want of work, both in Brandon, Winnipeg, and further afield, and in proportion to which the towns in older countries are as nothing. Isn't it a crying shame and cruel hoax, on the part of those who are the means (nearly always, I mean the C. P. B.) of bringing these men to the country, principally to benefit their own ends. At any rate, show them the dark as well as the bright side of the picture, the result would be better for all parties, and the hired man then would be better off, not having to contend with more men than at present is known what to do with. I myself and I scruple to tell it, am worse off to-day than when I came here. Your own fault no doubt some will say, yes my own fault for not packing my valise and travelling long ago, but even that is hard to do, as once they get us here, like rats in a trap they mean to keep us. One of the worst features I know of in hiring out is, a man never knows whom he hires with, but believes of course he's all right, till the fall and pay day comes along and then he finds to his cost that "I'm very sorry Bill or Jack, or I haven't the money just yet, but come along in a month, and then I'll pay you." So Bill waits till the two months have elapsed and toddles along to old Haycock, and has the grim satisfaction of seeing the bailiff in possession, or the feeding shaver of the aforesaid H off to the States. That's how I've found it out here, and how many can spin the same yarn. I know dozens of men who are now owed for their last years hard toil, the same amount who were satisfied (being obliged) to take ten cents on the dollar. Farmers who set like this are a disgrace to their name, yet the fact remains that they abound plentifully in this typical El Dorado as I can testify. And now for your ear alone Mr. Editor, whisper it not, neither spread it to my brothers in affliction, or there will be a revolt. The spring being near at hand, a few more bucks are looking out for men, as in the days of slavery, and what do you think I heard one rascally penny farmer offer as remuneration, one big strapping fellow ten dollars a month for eight months. O ye gods & little fishes, why emigrate at all why not stay at home if times are bad, be sure of getting the little one does earn and not be insulted in such a way as this. Eighty dollars for eight months drudgery under all sorts of disadvantages, better by far do something real, and seek shelter under the common law, where you have satisfaction of knowing you'll be looked after and fed, better to do this than slave for a bagatelle. In some cases I shudder to think of the money offered for a year's work and all this is the result of too much competition in the hired man's way, and what we will do this coming year good ones only know, unless it is taking a determined step and seeking fresh fields. Much more could be written on the troubles of the farm hand; only you sir, might object for want of space. Better times no doubt are coming, and to those who stay in the country as labourers, let me remind them of the motto: "The land is the mother of the poor man's bread," and that west, about has its silver lining, and every tide its turn.

The Hired Man.

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Thanking you in anticipation for the favor I hope you will confer, in inserting this letter.
I am Sir, yours etc.
LIVE AND LEARN

[We cannot agree with everything our correspondent says. In regard to the idle men in Brandon and Winnipeg, we might inform him that out of 48 situations vacant in Winnipeg a short time ago only 12 could be filled. For 15 farm hands only 2 were secured. Many people prefer to be idle rather than work, and Manitoba probably has her share of such men. There is no doubt but the hired man in many cases has a great risk to run. The farmer who engages a man with no intention of paying him is decidedly a mean man. Ed.]

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CEMENT WORK

a Specialty

Special Offer.

To those who wish to subscribe for the ADVOCATE, we make the following liberal offer. We will take as subscriptions the following commodities at 10 per cent above highest market price: Wheat Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, dressed Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Vegetables, Saus, Mince, Wood, etc.

our produce was divided between the two. Both had to make a living or give up the business, and the rates were not lowered in consequence. Nor would they be if there were a half dozen competing lines, for each would have to pay expenses out of one-sixth of the carrying trade of the West. The true solution of the freight rate question lies in the production of the province. If the wheat were the sole product, the rates would necessarily remain higher than they would be if there were a large variety. For this reason, the great bulk of the wheat crop calls for removal within six months after the time of harvesting. This would necessitate a large rolling stock which must remain practically useless for the rest of the year, or till the next crop begins to move. But no company can afford to carry on such a trade without making the rates so high that the six months the stock is in use will pay for the six it remains in the yards. If the productions are varied the rolling stock is in use the year round; the company's annual earnings are greatly increased, and they can then afford to give much lower rates. The general tendency now is to mixed farming and we

had one policy. The Reformers have had several: Free Trade, Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, Tariff for revenue and opposition to the Government, have in turn done duty. The only policy that they really consistently adhered to is the last mentioned. This constant change of front has not inspired either friend or foe with any degree of confidence in them, or their promise. It is no wonder then that they have for so many years occupied the Opposition benches. They are no nearer the treasury benches to-day than they were in 1878.